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Select Poetry.

A GOOD OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore,
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;—
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest,
But as bubbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellow then,
Masters, rulers, lords, remember,
That your meanest hinds are men;
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are fame embroidered oceans,
There are little reed clad rills,
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For, to Him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light,
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sees oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles of the sea.

A CHANGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

"There's no use trying any longer to suit Isaac Parsons," muttered that individual's better half, as she sat in a corner of the farm kitchen, rapidly divesting a chicken of its feathers. "I've worked and slaved myself to death for him and his'n, and all the thanks I've had for the last fifteen years has been growlin' and fault-findin', until now I'm just determined to stand out and have my own way, or let things take their own course, and he'll find after all, Melissa Talbot has got some spirit in her, that can't be crushed out with all his abusing and aggravation.

"To think he should have the heart to refuse me a new carpet after he had such good luck with his wheat crop, and I just slaved myself through harvesting and got along with one girl. "The more the man gets the stingier he grows, and there isn't a woman among my acquaintance that would stand such treatment and I won't. I'll put my foot down from this moment," setting down most emphatically that solid member of her comely person on the kitchen floor, "if Isaac Parsons won't come to terms. I'll quit him—that's all."

Mrs. Melissa Parsons had been a remarkably pretty girl in her youth, and thirty-seven years made her a fair and comely woman.

Her husband was a somewhat phlegmatic man, stubborn and opinionated, and as his early life and social atmosphere had not enlarged or softened his character, the hardest and most disagreeable part of it expanded with his years. He loved money, and as the athletic part of his nature had never been cultivated, he regarded it as wastefulness and extravagance to indulge in much grace or beauty of surroundings.

Still, there was another side to this man. His affections were deep and tender, a judicious woman could have reached and influenced him to almost any degree through these. But Mrs. Parsons never understood her husband. She was an impulsive, high-spirited and really warm-hearted woman, with a good share of pretty social ambition, and she and her husband were constantly jarring with each other.

Yet all these years, the barns and storehouses, the lands and gold of Isaac Parsons had increased, and God sent children—two boys and a girl—to soften the hearts of the father and mother, and be to them angels of a new covenant of peace and tenderness. But alas! alas! the sweet faces, and the ministrations of childhood, had never accomplished their mission and with hearts and tempers fretted and soured and worn, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons counted the years growing over them, and both felt that their marriage had been a mistake and a misery, and with blind eyes that would not see, and hard hearts that would not understand, each blamed the other, and mutual recrimination only produced fresh bitterness.

At last a crisis came. Mrs. Parsons had set her heart that autumn upon a new parlor carpet, which was in no wise unreasonable, and in which her husband ought to have indulged her, but the manner of the request, which was in reality a command, at once roused the inherent stubbornness of the man and he flatly refused her. Then followed passionate words and angry retorts, till husband and wife separated with mutual bitterness and rage.

But now as Mrs. Parsons took up her denuded chicken and plunged it into a pan of hot water, her eyes glanced on a weekly paper which lay on the table, and they settled on this passage, which completed a short sketch—"Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again but committed his cause to Him who judgeth righteously."

And those words stole, in a still, serene, rebuking voice, through the stormy soul of Mrs. Parsons. She had read them innumerable times before, and they had for her no special message or meaning; but now God had sent His angel to drop them in her heart, and in a moment something of the real sin and wrong of her life rose up and confronted her.

She sat down in a low chair by the kitchen table, and rested her forehead on her hand. The hard, fretful, angry look went out from her face, and was succeeded by a soft, thoughtful expression, and the sunshine hung in yearning, golden beauty about her.

And then the woman's memory went back to her first acquaintance with Isaac Parsons—he had chosen her from among a score of others who envied her that good fortune, and now those early days of the courtship came over the softened heart of the woman, as the first days of spring come up from the South, and go softly over the bare, despairing earth. Then she saw herself once more a shy, tremulous, joyous bride at the altar, leaning on the strong arm and tender heart, to whom she gave herself gladly and trustingly as a woman should.

And she remembered that morning and a little later, when her proud and happy young husband brought her to the house which had been his father's, and how for awhile the thought of her being the mistress of the great old farm house, fairly frightened the wits out of her.

She meant to make it a sweet and happy home for Isaac Parsons. She remembered, as though it had happened yesterday, the little plans and contrivances she had made for his surprise and their mutual comfort.

But the quarrel came. How well she remembered it, and how clearly she saw now the foolish and sinful part she had borne in that! If she had controlled her temper then—if she had been only patient, forbearing and forgiving, instead of being proud and passionate, fretful and stubborn! Here the wife and the mother broke down; she buried her face in her apron and cried like a child.

Mrs. Parsons was an energetic, determined woman, and when she had once made up her mind upon any course of action, she would not shrink from it. What went on in the softened woman's heart that morning, as she sat with her apron at her eyes, and the sobs, rocking her to and fro in her low chair, and the sweet sunshine all about her—what went on in the softened woman's heart—only God and His angels know.

"Are you tired, Isaac?"

The farmer was wiping his face and hands on the brown crash towel which hung near the window. He was a tall, stalwart, muscular man, sun-browned and weather-beaten, yet he had keen, kindly eyes, and the hard features had an honest, intelligent expression. Mrs. Parsons was cutting a loaf of bread at the kitchen table. Her husband turned and looked at her for a moment, as though he half doubted whether he heard aright. His wife's face was bent over the bread, so he could not see it; but the words came a second time:

"Are you tired, Isaac?"

It was a long time since Mr. Parsons had heard that soft, quiet voice. It stole over his heart like a wind from the land of his youth.

"Well, yes, I do feel kind of tuckered out. 'Tis hard work to get in all that corn with only one hand besides Roger."

"I reckoned so; and I thought I'd broil the chicken for tea, and bake the sweet potatoes, as you'd relish them best so."

Mr. Parsons did not say one word; he sat down and took the weekly paper out of his pocket, but his thoughts were too busy to let him read one word. He knew very well his wife's aversion to broiled chickens and as the kitchen was her undisputed territory, he was obliged to submit and have the chickens stewed, potatoes served up in sauce, notwithstanding she was perfectly aware that he preferred the former broiled, and the latter baked; and this unusual deference to his taste fairly struck the farmer dumb with astonishment, as he sat still and watched his wife as she hurried from the pantry to the table, in her preparations for tea; and then came across him the memory of some of the harsh, angry words he had spoken during their quarrel that morning, and the words smote the man's heart.

And whilst Mrs. Parsons was in the midst of taking up the dainty broiled chicken, two boys and girls burst into the kitchen.

"Hush, hush, children," wound in among the obstreperous mirth like a silver chime, the soft voice of the mother: "Father's busy reading the paper and you'll disturb him."

The children were silenced at once, not in fear of the reproof, but in wonder at it, for the wife as seldom consulted his wishes in the small, every day matters which make the happiness or irritation of our lives, as he did her's.

In a few moments the hungry family gathered round the table. There was little spoken at the meal, but a softer kindlier atmosphere seemed to pervade the room. The children felt, though they did not speak of it.

"Are you going out this evening, Isaac?"

"Well, yes, I thought I'd step round to the town meeting. Want anything at the store?" continued Mr. Parsons, as he tried to button his collar before the small, old-fashioned looking-glass, whose mahogany frame was mounted with boughs of evergreen, around which scarlet berries hung their charm of rubies.

But the man's large fingers were clumsy, and after several ineffectual attempts to accomplish his purpose, Mr. Parsons dropped his hands with an angry grunt, that "the thing would not work."

"Let me try, father." Mrs. Parsons stepped quickly to her husband's side, and in a moment her hand had managed the refractory button.

Then she smoothed down a lock or two of black hair, which had strayed over the sun-browned forehead, and the touch of those soft fingers felt very pleasant about the farmer's brow, and woke up in his heart old sweet memories of times when he used to feel them fluttering like a dream through his hair.

He looked on his wife with a softness in his face, and a softness in his keen eye which he little suspected. And the softness and smiles stirred a fountain warm and tender in Mrs. Parsons' heart, which had not for years yielded one drop of its sweet waters. She reached up her lips impulsively and kissed his cheek. Any one who had witnessed that little scene would scarcely have suspected that the married life of Isaac Parsons and his wife counted three-quarters of a score of years.

The woman's comely face was as full of shy blushes as a girl's of sixteen, and Isaac Parsons seized his hat and plunged out of the house without speaking one word; but with a mixture of amazement, and something deeper on his face not easily described.

But at last he cleared his throat, and muttered to himself, "Melissa shan't repent that act—I say she shan't!" and when Isaac Parsons said a thing everybody knew he meant it.

* * * * * * * *

The sunset of another autumn day was rolling its vestures of purple and gold about the mountains when the wagon of Isaac Parsons rolled into the farmyard. He had been absent all day in the city, and the supper had been awaiting him nearly an hour, and the children hungry and impatient.

"Oh, father, what have you got there?" they all clamored, as he came into the house tugging along an immense bundle tied with cords.

"It is something for your mother, children," was the rather unsatisfactory answer.

At this moment Mrs. Parsons entered the kitchen. Her husband snapped the cords, and a breadth of ingrain carpeting rolled upon the floor, through whose dark green ground work trailed a russet vine and golden leaves—a most tasteful and graceful pattern.

Isaac Parsons turned to his amazed wife—"There, Melissa, there's the parlor carpet you asked me for yesterday morning. I reckon there ain't many that will beat it in West Farms."

A quick change went over Mrs. Parsons' face, half of joy, half of something deeper.

"Oh, Isaac!" She put her arms around the strong man's neck and burst into tears.

The trio of children stood still and looked on in stolid amazement. I think the sight of their faces was the first thing which re-called Isaac Parsons to himself.

"Come, come, mother," he said, but his voice was not just steady, "don't give way like this. I'm hungry as a panther now, and want my supper before I do anything but put up my horse;" and he strode off to that impatient quadruped in the back yard.

So the new carpet proved an olive-branch of peace in the household of Isaac Parsons.—While others admired its pattern or praised its quality, it spoke to Mrs. Parsons' heart a story of all that which love and patience may accomplish. After many struggles and much prayer, the triumph over pride and passion, and evil habits, was at last achieved; and this was not accomplished in a day, or a month, or a year, but the "small leaven that leaveneth the whole lump," working silently and surely, completed at last its pure and perfect work, and in the farm-house of Isaac Parsons reigned the spirit of forbearance and self-relinquishment, of forbearance and love, which was given unto those "who fear God and keep his holy commandments."

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

The Vendee rebellion of 1789, in France, affords a happy illustration of the effects of different lines of policy pursued toward revolted States. In the beginning of the revolution of 1789, the inhabitants of Vendee, being attached to the royal cause, maintained a war against the republican government, which, had foreign powers employed the opportunity judiciously, would have endangered the existence of the new republic. Devotedly fond of the nobility of the province, easily influenced by the clergy and fired by a semi-religious zeal, these peasants set the whole power of the government at defiance. Led at first by such unlettered men as Cathelenean, the wagoner, or Gaston, the wigmaker, they would sally out suddenly from their fastnesses upon small bands of the republican soldiery, until in this manner they secured, in place of pikes and scythes, serviceable fire-arms, and in time equipped a formidable army. After being defeated by the government forces, every manner of persecution was visited upon them. They were dragged in crowds to Nantes, where the monster Carrier, to whom ordinary modes of execution appeared too slow, caused them to be drowned in masses. Such harsh punishment, however, instead of reducing them to submission, still more inflamed the insurgents, and the revolt raged with increased fury. Stofflet succeeded the dying La Rochejaquelin, and, aided by Charette and other skillful chiefs, maintained such a stout resistance among the tangled thickets and everglades of Bocage, that the convention was at last compelled, says the historian, to confess that Vendee could not be quelled by the force of arms or fear of punishment. For every insurgent executed a dozen others would rise up in his place. Thereupon, following the fall of Robespierre, a new policy was decided upon, and the disappointed Vendees were invited, at the suggestion of Carnot, "to return to their homes with promises of pardon and oblivion of the past." No sooner was this conciliatory course adopted and a general amnesty offered them, than the insurgents at once abandoned the warfare which they had waged for years against the government, and, won over by the authorities, became as loyal as they were before disloyal. They were incorporated into the national army and ranked among the very best of Napoleon's soldiers.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

☞"Come wheel, come woe!" as the man said, when the cart was going to run over him.

A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME.

Where, where will be the birds that sing,
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lips, the lofty brow,
The heart that beats so gayly now,
O, where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasure smiles, and sorrow's sigh
A hundred years to come?

Who'll press for gold this crowded street,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread yon church with willing feet,
A hundred years to come?
Pale, trembling age, and fiery youth,
And childhood with its heart of truth,
The rich, the poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?

We all within our graves shall sleep
A hundred years to come;
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come;
But other men our lands will till,
And others then our streets will fill,
While other birds will sing as gay,
And bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come.

From the Christian Commonwealth.

The Great Cause of Dissension in the Church.—The People Driven from the Sanctuary by Political Preaching.

Our hearts are often filled with sadness, as from day to day we receive letters from Christian men, who tell us that they have ceased attending Church. And this sadness is enhanced tenfold when these writers tell us that they have been members of the church for ten, twenty and thirty years. Some of them we have known long as true christian men, who loved the church, and would have said, a few years ago, if such an idea as their forsaking the church had been hinted at, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?" Now there must be some cause for all this; and a fearful responsibility must rest somewhere for such a condition of things. Where does the blame lie? and how can it be remedied, are questions well worthy the consideration of all Christian people? That there is blame somewhere, no one will deny; and it must either be in the individuals thus absenting themselves from the sanctuary of God, or in the conduct of the ministers and office-bearers in the Church.

We are not disposed to lay all the blame upon the ministers and elders, knowing as we do the weaknesses and follies of the people, yet we fear that in too many cases the dissatisfaction expressed by those who thus write to us is largely attributable to the ministry in departing from the Divine Commission, which is, preach my gospel; not politics; not philosophy; not human wisdom; not abolition, but "Christ and Him crucified." The preaching of the gospel will, and often does, offend the ungodly. "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." But the preaching of the gospel never offends the true child of God; and we judge, therefore, that it is because the gospel is not preached that these men, with weeping and sorrow of heart, withdraw from the sanctuary of God.

These letters come to us mainly from States North of the Ohio. In one instance a gentleman writes us that ten members were suspended from the communion of the church because they would not attend upon the preaching of a man who declaims from Sabbath to Sabbath upon the negro and his freedom, and that too after a majority of the members had petitioned Presbytery to remove him and give them a stated supply, a minister who would preach the gospel. Presbytery refused to listen to their petition, one of the members giving as his reason for not granting their request that he dare not go home to his loyal people and tell them that he had voted for the removal of a loyal minister. Another from an adjoining State writes us, that he with several others, some of them office-bearers, have ceased attending the Presbyterian Church, and are now worshiping in the Episcopal Church. And from a synopsis of a late sermon which he sends us—which he says is the substance of that discourse—we do not wonder at their withdrawing from such preaching; nay, it becomes their imperative duty, not only to withdraw, but to denounce all such blasphemous profanation of sacred things. We cannot understand the principle which actuates a minister as God's ambassador, standing before the people to declare to them His will, when he deliberately, and in the most profane manner denounces his hearers as worthy only of death and eternal damnation, because they do not as citizens, vote for his candidate for the Presidency, or agree with him in the administration of Cæsar's affairs. It requires no prophetic vision to see that such conduct on the part of ministers of the gospel, must destroy the faith of God's people, and call down upon perpetrators of such profanity the curse of God.

☞With four metallic qualifications, a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver on his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

☞Fashionable society generally has two faults; first in being hollow headed, and secondly, hollow-hearted.

☞"I am passionately fond of paintings," a young man said when he kissed the rouged cheek of his sweetheart.

☞Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

A TOAST.—"Here's to internal improvements!" as Dobbs said when he swallowed a dose of salts.

THE ATTACK ON SHERMAN.

In one of those wild and inexpressibly fascinating tales for which his wierd and matchless genius is so famous, Edgar Poe says that the man possessing the very highest degree of intellect, as well as he actuated by the very purest and loftiest virtue, would be deemed a fool or a knave by the world if he exhibited his intellect or his virtues in their brightest splendors unrelieved by a shadow of its prevailing littleness. Like all the other reflections of this matchlessly gifted genius, this observation is a truism.—The world cannot comprehend prodigies—and votes them persecution. Success is its standard of merit, but the success must not be so brilliant as to contrast the merit thereby won with its own, lest the latter suffer disadvantage. Be sure that for every Admirable Crichton the world produces, it furnishes a Vincenzio.

The success of Gen. Sherman has been of the most brilliant kind, and was beginning to cast its shadow so far over the radicals that their own transcendental virtues were likely to be obscured. The opportunity is waited for, and the very first pretext sought to denounce him with a vehemence that is almost incredible. He is boldly charged with being a Cromwell, who upon the ruins of the Republic meant to build up a second Protectorate. The unworthy imputation is cast upon his battle-scarred veterans, who have labored as never did men before, of being willing to play the part of "the Ironside" over again. Blair is to be Harrison, we suppose—(how will he like the character, we wonder?) Schofield is cut out for another Desborough—and Praise-God Barebones,—nay, *his* type cannot be found in *that* army. Boston alone grows varieties of *that* animal.

It is no theme, however, for pleasantry, but is really monstrous enough for ridicule were it not so determinedly persistent. This man, Sherman, our most brilliant captain, whose exploits, as we have said before, contributed the largest share in producing the surrender of Lee's army, who has endured all the privations, labors, exhausting toil of his great campaigns, and for the single end of serving his country, this great man is denounced both as a fool and a knave for exhibiting a genius and a virtue beyond the comprehension of these very loyal radicals.—Hence he is denounced. *He is too great to be made their tool*, and must be got rid of. And they trump up a charge of *disloyalty* against him! Let us see, according to this definition, what "disloyalty" really is. Fighting a hundred battles for his country and winning them all.—Marching through the enemy's territory and compelling the surrender of his three most considerable cities. Being a major instrument in causing the fall of the enemy's capital, and the surrender of his most powerful army. Awaking in the hearts of the people through whose territory he passed their old love for the Union. Planting the flag of the country in the very bosom of the enemy, and restoring obedience to the laws. And finally sweeping both rebellion and its last prop out of existence at a single stroke.

This is "disloyalty." Yes, Sherman, by this definition, is *very* disloyal indeed. He is the prince of traitors. Shoddy contractors, whose gains are made through the blood of husbands and sons, and the broken hearts of wives and mothers, shoddy has cause to deem him disloyal. He breaks up their business at once—puts a stop to war—spreads PEACE again through the country—paves the way for the restoration of the old brotherly love and friendship—and for so doing calls down upon his head the warmest and purest prayers of the best in the land—and the bitter execrations of the—*very* loyal radicals—the shoddyites—the Federalists who worship at the altars of centralization as did the priests of Baal in their unholy groves—and probably from the same motives. * * * Sherman is a Democrat—does that cause any additional manifestation of persecutions?

Sherman needs no defence. His life—his daily actions, are his defence. Time has emblazoned them in matchless splendor upon his wings, where they will remain till Time himself is no more. He has shown himself to be a great and successful soldier—a wise statesman—a devoted patriot—and has done not the least to save his country. Suppose his "treaty" was wrong—what then? He has lost nothing by it—but gained much. Even if Jeff. Davis and the "leaders" are caught and hanged, (allowing them by his amnesty to escape which fate seems to be the principal count in the indictment against Sherman) the questions at issue will have finally to be tried in the Supreme Court, to which Sherman, refers the most important measures in his "plan." We come to it at last.

This outcry has been raised to influence President Johnson against Sherman, and to commit him to the policy of the Federalists. It is a clever scheme, but it has failed. "It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks," and harder still to convince Democratic Andrew Johnson that he has all his past life been in grievous error, and that Democracy and the rights of the people are foolish mistakes of opinion.—*Constitution Union.*

An Unpleasant Contrast to Penn's Descendants.

While the "loyal" city of Philadelphia—the staid, drab city of "Brotherly Love"—was exacting bail from one of its citizens because he had so little prudence as to offer to defend himself from a mob; while a deputation composed of members of that mob were besieging the Mayor to increase the amount of his bail; and while the Council of that city were refusing to offer even a paltry reward for the arrest of the law-breakers who assailed and beat a brother of the party under bail, for presuming to visit his imprisoned kinsman, there was a jury in the city of Boston—composed of citizens of the "hub"—rendering a verdict of fifty dollars in favor of a man who had been called a traitor, and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars for the arrest and imprisonment which resulted from that false accusation. The case was that of Sturtevant vs. Allen. The contrast is too plain to need amplification. Can it be that Boston is wiping out the remaining dregs of its Puritanism, and that the dirty wash water is finding its way from the granite hills to the low and hitherto clean spots of Pennsylvania?—*Pat. & Union.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

We publish in another column, says the Doylestown *Democrat*, an account of one of the greatest outrages yet perpetrated by the Administration at Washington upon the rights of a citizen. They have become so accustomed to disregard the law the last four years, that it seems impossible to refrain from it.

When President Lincoln's remains were in New York, Messrs. Gurney & Son had them photographed. When the Secretary of War heard of it he immediately telegraphed to Gen. Dix to "*seize and destroy the plates and any pictures or engravings that may have been made.*" In pursuance of the order their establishment was invaded by the Provost Marshal, and the plates and pictures seized and destroyed. We need not tell our readers that this is a great act of tyranny, and as utter a disregard of law and the rights of the citizen as any which has marked the career of Secretary Stanton. It is not only these, but it is a violation of the very Constitution he has sworn to support. He knows that private property cannot be taken except for public use, and then it must be paid for.—During hostilities the violation of law was justified on the ground that it was required by military necessity; but what great "*military necessity*" demanded the destruction of these photographic plates we wait for the Secretary to inform us in his next "Official Bulletin." He has the same right to invade the place of business of any other persons and confiscate their property—the right which power gives to a tyrant. When will these outrages cease? With the close of the war we have a right to expect that law will be re-instated in the long closed temple of Justice. It does seem that the citizen has no private right which the Administration is bound to respect.

From the Boston Courier.

A FLIGHT OF POETICAL FANCY.

The following paragraphs appeared a few days ago in the New York *Times:*

The Albany *Argus* has the following:

"Was there not a conspiracy among leading Republicans in Congress and in the army, to set aside Mr. Lincoln and to place another in his place? Was not General Banks the preferred man? Did not the secret and sworn consultation on the subject embrace leading Republicans? And were not the articles in the *Times* intended to sound public opinion as to the practicability of such a scheme—the name of George Law being used for the dictatorship merely for the occasion, and to call out other suggestions?"

As the *Argus* does not appear to have the passages at hand to which it doubtless referred, we quote them from the *Times* of 1862:

"In an editorial article on the course of the President at that time, the N. York *Times* says:

"We simply remark that the President runs no small risk of being superseded in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some representative leader, if the forms of the law do not give them one."

On still another occasion, when angry at, and reflecting upon the President, the same journal held the following language:

"An imbecile administration has given indisputable proof of its incapacity to conduct a great war. Even its own friends are constrained to confess its impotence, *and are meditating its displacement* by extra constitutional and revolutionary methods, tending to hopeless divisions in the North, and general anarchy."

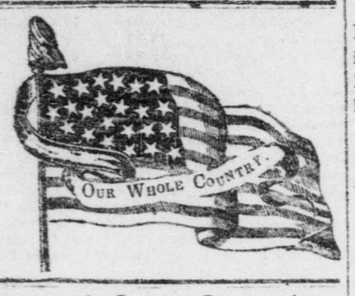
A BLIND WOMAN RESTORED.—An interesting young woman, twenty-two years of age, born stone-blind—partly educated in the family of a clergyman, all this time by finger alphabets, as we see blind men tracing the letters in one or two places in town—blind for twenty-two years, was restored to perfect vision in four days by a surgical operation, and to partial vision in two minutes. This young woman, in an instant, having been twenty-two years and from her birth stone-blind of congenital cataract, began to see, as these deaf mutes in Paris begin to hear for the first time. The effect in the young woman was most curious, and something of this kind: She saw everything, but there was no idea whatever of perspective. She put her hand in the window to try to catch the trees on the other side of the street, then in Moorfield; she tried to catch the ceiling of a high ward; she was utterly ignorant also of common things—*e. g.* what such things as a bunch of keys were, of a silver watch, or a common cup and saucer; but when she shut her eyes and was allowed to touch them (the educated sense) she told them at once! She could almost distinguish the greasy feel of the silver half crown from the cold, dry, harsh feel of a copper penny. Her joy was excessive when shown some mignionette and sweet pea that one of the surgeons had accidentally in his coat, for it seems she knew all the plants in the clergyman's garden by the touch and smell! She looked at the bunch of keys, and with equal blankness at the flowers, then shut her eyes so as to recognize them. All this took up less than five minutes! But she failed to say, as well as I now remember the case, these are flowers. But, on my saying, when she opened her eyes again, "Why, these are flowers." "Oh! so they are," she replied, shutting her eyes quickly and putting them to her nose; "This is mignionette," etc.—*Scientific American.*

☞May not a bird which sleeps upon the wing be said to occupy a feather bed?

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, . . . MAY 19, 1865.



Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

Capture of Jefferson Davis.

By reference to our news columns, it will be seen that Jefferson Davis, lately the executive head of the so-called Confederate States, has been captured by a body of federal troops and is now in the hands of the U. S. authorities. The question naturally arises, in the mind of every one, what is to be done with him? The vindictive and bloody-minded cry out, "hang him!" Others, who desire only that law and justice shall have their course, say, "try him according to the Constitution and the laws, and we will say amen to the verdict." Others there are still, (Gerritt Smith, Greely & Co.,) who plead for mercy to the fallen foe and who argue that Jeff Davis hanged will be stronger against the Government, than Jeff Davis permitted to live. We belong to the middle class. As during the war, our platform was the Constitution and the Laws, so is it now. Let Mr. Davis be tried by a jury of his countrymen, and if convicted by them, let the penalty of the law be inflicted upon him. What course will be pursued by the federal authorities, we are unable to say; but we doubt whether Davis will be tried for treason by Stanton's Starchamber, though he may be arraigned before that novel court on the charge of complicity in the assassination of the late President. Important developments may be expected in connection with this trial. and we defer further comment until we shall know the truth, if the public will ever be able to get it.

A Significant Speech.

A delegation of colored men recently called upon President Johnson, who received them with a short address, in the course of which he remarked:

"There is a difference in the responsibility which persons who reside in the slave States have to take on the subject of emancipation, from those who reside out of them. It is very easy for men who live beyond their borders, *to get up a sympathy*, and talk about the condition of colored persons when they know nothing about it. *Their great sympathy is not reduced to practice.*"

What a cruel commentary upon the philanthropy of Garrison and Greely and Phillips and Smith and Beecher and Cheever and Abby Kelly Foster and Anna Dickinson! Have a care, Andy Johnson, or you'll hear such a buzz in the New England hive as you haven't listened to since the hanging of John Brown!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE 'BEDFORD MUTUAL.'—The President of the Bedford Mutual Oil Company, who is now upon the territory of the Company, superintending the erection of engine-houses and engines, writes as follows:—I am better pleased than ever with our property. On lease number 3, an oil spring has been discovered right in Cherry Run, apparently flowing out from under the ground on which our derrick stands. I could sell the lease at a handsome advance. Quite a number of wells in this vicinity have a fine show of oil at 480 to 500 feet, and it is all alive around us with the sound of workmen and the puff of engines. A considerable town has sprung up here. Just opposite our leases, no less than eight houses have been put up since our last visit, several stores being among the number. I think the people of Bedford county, have the best opportunity they ever had in the oil business, and if we fail here there is no use of good signs and good territory. G. is here and since he has seen our territory, will double his investment in "Bedford Mutual."

☞Rev. Mr. Sample requests us to state that he "never intimated that he had no respect for those who do not regard the memory of the late President as he does, and that he could not consider them as christians;" that whatever may be his opinion of the religious character of Mr. Lincoln, he never "publicly said he was a christian;" and that he "never preached against circuses, although he disapproves of them." We make these statements at the particular request of Rev. Mr. Sample, but not as a correction of any editorial that has recently appeared in the *Gazette* upon the subject of preachers. Not having used Mr. Sample's name in any of our articles, we publish the above statements only as a favor to him, and not as a recantation, or explanation, of any thing we have published upon the subject just referred to.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞A convention is to be held at Vicksburg, on June 6, to inaugurate the restoration of the State Government in Mississippi.

☞Howard's Dramatic and Drawing Room Entertainment will exhibit at the Court House, in this place, on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 18th and 19th. It is said to be an excellent affair.

☞Gen. Lee, who remains very quiet in Richmond, is said to be engaged in writing up a history of his closing campaigns.

☞The rebels imprisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment, and lost all faith in their ability to carry on the war longer. Out of the 2,800 confined there, all but about 35 have asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

☞A company of the 187th P. V., is at present stationed near this place, being encamped in Defibaugh's woods, west of town. Most of the men, we believe, were recruited in York county.

☞A contrast—the *real* soldier returns to his home, plainly and unostentatiously clad, and modestly takes his old place as a citizen. The man who shirked *his* duty and made money out of the war by holding a snug position under the government, at a safe distance from rebel bullets, comes back bedizened with insignia of rank and garish with the glitter of brass buttons.

☞We call attention to the advertisement of A. H. Rowan & Co., who have a large assortment of fashionable and valuable imported Jewelry, the whole of which on account of the fall in gold, will be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great inducements to buyers, and offering extensive employment to agents; for full particulars see our advertising columns.

ABOUT "HANNIBAL."—We last week chronicled the death of the elephant "Hannibal," attached to Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know something more of the history of this gigantic animal. We have gone to some trouble to obtain facts concerning his life, and after much research, have discovered that he was born in Southern Africa, in the year 1795, of obscure, but respectably large parents. Having attained his majority, he went into the business of ivory growing, on his own hook, in which he was engaged until the year 1824, when he was kidnapped and brought to this country. He was the largest elephant, of his size, ever brought to Europe, or America. It is estimated by Prof. Frost, that it has cost $50,000 to feed him, since his arrival in the United States. The story that he killed several of his keepers, we believe to be without foundation in fact, and repel it as a slander upon his fair fame. At any rate, those who indulge in such disparaging talk, should have more respect for the old adage, "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*"—(anglice, "nothing of the dead except a bone!"). Indeed, so far from being malicious toward his human companions, "Hannibal" is known to have indulged in frantic demonstrations of delight at the approach of a former keeper whom he had not seen for many months, and it is related of him that he was so timid that a rat running through his straw bedding would cause him to trumpet in the most intense alarm. But a driver of "Hannibal," a Mr. Crumb, was killed at Algiers, opposite the city of New Orleans, whilst entering the town in procession, by the elephant "Columbus," which was marching immediately behind "Hannibal," the two elephants belonging to different menageries, which had come together at that place. The worst act of which "Hannibal" can be accused, was his celebrated raid on the road between Pawtucket and Fall River, in 1854, when, escaping from his keeper, he ran nine miles, destroying everything as he went. He was moderately fond of whisky, but detested tobacco. He was also susceptible to the influences of the tender passion, and a number of years ago, being thrown into the society of a coquettish female elephant known as "Queen Anne," he at once fell over-head-and-ears in love with her. This occurred at Pittsburg, where two menageries were laid up for the winter, in a store house, upon the bank of the canal. This love-scrape is thus described: "They were fastened side by side, and an immediate attachment sprang up between them. It was a case of love at first sight, for the moment Queen Anne was brought into Hannibal's presence, she ran her trunk into his mouth—the elephantine style of kissing. All winter long they were continually caressing each other, and the demonstrations of mutual affection were really extraordinary. In the spring, Queen Anne was taken away to start upon her annual tour. The rage of Hannibal at this separation was terrific; for eleven days he refused to touch a morsel of food, the only nourishment he received during that time being whisky and water. By dint of continual swaying or surging against his fastening he succeeded in breaking loose on the twelfth day, when he took entire possession of the establishment. The animals in the cages were fearfully frightened, dashing against their bars and filling the air with their howls and shrieks. Hannibal raged around the building, reared on his hind feet and endeavored to tear down the rafters in the roof with his trunk, but molested none of the animals. In the meantime a large force of men was gathered—steel hooks attached to long poles were inserted in his ears and shoulders, and after great difficulty he was "hobbled" and cast, when the customary discipline was applied with the usual satisfactory result. Queen Anne, who was of a more gentle disposition, bore the separation with exemplary resignation." Hannibal, although seventy years of age, was supposed to be still growing. But, alas! he is cut down in his early prime. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth and Hannibal rests beneath the clods of Cumberland Valley.

THE DAY DAWNS.

The Constitution to be restored!

Remarkable Articles from Republican Journals!

Greely and Raymond to the Rescue.

We copy the subjoined articles from the *N. Y. Tribune* and the *N. Y. Times*, respectively, in which they appeared as editorials. Mark what GREELY says: "*Since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department,*" *the Constitution "has become practically obsolete;" "Under the rule of our present Cabinet it seems to have gone out of fashion."* Then, turn to RAYMOND's article and observe his emphatic language. Speaking of the secret court-martial now sitting at Washington, he says: "IT IS ONE FOR WHICH NO PRECEDENT IS TO BE FOUND IN THE HISTORY OF ANY FREE COUNTRY, AND ONE TO WHICH THE WORST EUROPEAN DESPOTISMS HAVE RARELY VENTURED, EVEN IN POLAND OR HUNGARY, to resort." Democratic papers have been mobbed and Democratic speakers arrested and imprisoned, for uttering such things; but "truth is great and will prevail," and now, at last, the very men who set on the mobs upon Democratic papers and connived at the arrest and imprisonment of Democratic statesmen, for daring to speak out for the right, come forward and acknowledge the guilt, and denounce the conduct, of the officials whom they formerly so zealously defended. The Democracy need no better justification for their charges against the present Cabinet, of violations of the Constitution, than those contained in these articles from the two leading Republican newspapers in the United States. Let every one into whose hands this paper falls, read these articles carefully and hand them to his neighbor for perusal.

[*From the N. Y. Tribune.*]

Secret Military Trials.

There is a curious old document in existence, known as the Constitution of the U. States, which formerly had the force and effect of law in that large portion of our country not specially dominated by the slave power. Under the rule of our present Cabinet, it seems to have gone out of fashion; and, since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department, it has become practically obsolete. Loyal citizens did not much mind this while civil war convulsed the country, threatening the permamanent overthrow of our liberty and nationality; but, now that the war is practically ended, it seems high time that the old parchment were exhumed and treated with some show of respect. There being, apparently, no copy extant in the Federal City, we quote from one in our posession, for the instruction and admonition of our magnates, certain amendments proposed by the States when ratifying the instrument, which, being duly approved and adopted, became an integral part of our fundamental law—as follows:

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime *unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service* in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, *without due process of law*; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, wherein the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the U. States than according to the rule of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

We have made our citations full, not merely in deference to the apparent inaccessibility of the document at Washington, but because we wished every reader to see that the passages we have placed in *Italics* are not garbled nor picked, but that they are of the essence and vitality of the Constitution itself. Being so, how can we justify, or excuse, or even keep silence with regard to, the military trials just initiated at Washington? A miscreant, acting in concert with other assassins, has attempted the life of the Secretary of State, and, though his purpose was defeated, he nevertheless severely wounded Governor Seward, his oldest son, and two or three others who nobly resisted him. Of course, this villain and his confederates should be sternly dealt with; but why not according to law? What reason, what excuse, can be urged, to justify the sending of this case before a court martial and having it tried in secret? How can such a trial be reconciled with the plain provisions of the Constitution above quoted!

As to the military trial of those who conspired with Booth to assassinate the President, and aided to achieve that fell purpose, the outrage is not quite so flagrant; but such trial is at best a blunder, while enshrouding it in secrecy is utterly indefensible. To try a doctor for his life, because he set a stranger's broken bone and gave, or sold, or lent him a pair of crutches, may just do; but to try him in secret, allowing no report of the testimony but such as the prosecution sees fit to make, is nothing less than abominable. Two months ago, it would have been endured for the country's sake; now, there is no reason that it should be. We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strange proceedings that the rebellion is suppressed, the war at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of *habeas corpus* and make the will of a Secretary of War the supreme law of the land, has expired. If our present Secretary cannot be made to realize these grave truths, it is high time he had a successor; and if our Attorney General believes the assailant of Secretary Seward now "legally triable before a military commission," he badly needs his own time for the completion of his legal studies, while the government needs a different law officer.—There may be politer ways of setting forth these convictions, but none of these would do them justice.

Gentlemen of the Cabinet, the war eastward of the Mississippi is ended; the rebellion is suppressed; the Union is re-established, and peace virtually restored; wherefore the people demand of you a speedy and thorough return to the safe and orderly ways of law and liberty. Do not compel them to speak in tones that you cannot refuse to hear!

[*From the N. Y. Times (Mr. Seward's Organ.)*]

It is very possible the publication of the evidence taken on the trial of the conspirators at Washington might prevent the arrest of some persons implicated in the crime of assassination who are now at large; but their arrest must be of very great importance indeed, if the fear of their escaping is sufficient to justify the profound secrecy with which it has been determined to surround the proceedings. The chief of Booth's accomplices, it is fair to conclude, are those for whose apprehension a reward has been offered—Davis, Tucker, Sanders & Co., and it is not pretended that anything which may transpire at the trial at Washington, will, in the least degree, offset the chance of their escape. They and their friends have certainly been as much put on their guard by the President's proclamation as they are like to be by anything else that can occur.

It is not unfair to conclude, therefore, that "the parties who may escape, should publicity be given to the proceedings," are "parties" of an inferior degree of guilt, and now within the limits of the United States, and if so, we cannot help saying that it is for various weighty reasons to be regretted that their capture should be deemed either so important or difficult, as to be made the pretext or occasion of introducing into our criminal procedure so extraordinary an anomaly as trial by a military commission for a capital offense with closed doors, and with an oath of secrecy imposed on all persons taking part in the proceedings. We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so novel a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting at Washington. *It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and one to which the worst European despotisms have rarely ventured, even in Poland or Hungary, to resort.* Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light of day.

Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by ill-affected persons at the North as to the existence of any good foundation for the charges made against Davis in the late proclamation. Abroad, all the enemies of the government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; *and there is no question that, under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolously made.* Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based, and its submission to the scrutiny of the prisoners' counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by *a version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate*, must be very simple people indeed. *Nobody will permit himself, whatever his leanings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every-day life treated with contempt.*

What makes the matter all the worse is, that on the very day on which this tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, *if anything could justify it*, had been formally declared at an end by proclamation, under the President's hand and seal.—Foreign powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be a sufficient warrant. Will they really believe that peace has been restored when a most atrocious crime has to be tried and punished by a military court sitting in secret in the national capital and in a country in which all secret things, and above all, secret trials, have always been held in abhorrence?

Saturday's Subscription to the 7-30's, $30,451,950.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The subscriptions on Saturday to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke, amounted to thirty million four hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the balance of the loan that was authorized by the act of March, 1865; and which amounts to $230,000,000 in Seven and Three-Tenths notes, precisely similar in form and privileges as the 7-30's already sold, payable three years from the 15th of next July. Except that the Government will reserve to itself the option of paying interest in gold at the rate of six per cent., instead of seven three-tenths in currency.

Capture of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Advices from Wilson's Cavalry force have just been received in this city, announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis and his family. His train was surrounded at Irwinsville, Georgia.

Irwinsville is 75 miles south of Macon. The capture was effected by the cavalry that had been after Jeff. Davis ever since he left North Carolina. Colonel Pritchard's detachment was the capturing force. Jeff. Davis, with his family, his private secretary and a number of military officers, including a brigadier general and two Colonels, surrendered to Col. Pritchard.

☞An editor in western New York is in a bad fix. He dunned a subscriber for his subscription, which he refused to pay, and threatened to flog the editor if he stopped the paper.

☞An order has been issued by the Navy Department permitting merchant vessels from the North to enter blockaded ports.

News From Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The steamer Liberty has arrived with Havana dates to the 8th inst. They contain advices from the City of Mexico to the 27th ultimo, and from Vera Cruz to the 2d instant.

The reported capture of Saltillo and Monterey by the Liberals is confirmed. The papers also announce that the Liberals are gaining ground in every direction.

A forced loan of $100,000 has been imposed on the French and Imperialists in Saltillo and Monterey.

It is expected that Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey.

Maximillian on reaching Orizaba, heard of the fall of Richmond and the capitulation of Lee, and hastened back to the City of Mexico and despatched his chief of the Cabinet, Mr. Eloui, to the United States, who arrived in Havana in time to take the Corsica. There are various reports as to his mission.

Don Jose Ramon Pasheco ex-minister of state, died in the City of Mexico on the 13th ult.

The English Railroad Company has sub-let a portion of their road from Vera Cruz to Mexico to a French company, thus giving France another claim on Mexico, and combining English and French interests.

The Jecker fund is accepted by Maximilian, and the $5,000,000 are to be paid in $1,000,000 annual installments.

The Juarists had entered Pabzada, and seized all the war munitions held by the merchants.

The infamous Col. Dupin is on his way for the State of Tabasco, with 400 men.

A naval expedition is also on the way.

Several of Maximilian's Governors have pronounced against him, and the semi-official journal, the *Estafette*, indicates that there is great opposition to him.

Gen. Mejia had announced that he could not hold Matamoras without assistance, and reinforcements were sent to him.

It is said that rebel deserters are joining Cortinas.

There was a large fire in Matanzas on the 5th inst., destroying Caball's lumber yard, the Municipal College, and a private house adjoining. Messrs. Bridges & Co's cooperage and the dwellings of Messrs. Secre, were destroyed by another fire.

The steamer Lark arrived at Havana on the 7th, from Galveston, with cotton.

Later and fuller Particulars from Mexico.

NEW YORK.—Letters by the Liberty state the Emperor started out on his excursion from Mexico the 18th, and on arriving at Orizaba the 29th ult, received the news of the fall of Richmond, and the rumored capitulation of Lee. Immediately all was confusion. Maximilian hurried back to Mexico and sent Mr. Eloui, the chief of his Cabinet to proceed with all possible haste to the United States.

He arrived in Vera Cruz just in time for the Elder, and, on arriving here, begged the Corsica to delay her departure an hour or so, which was done, and he, with several others who accompanied him, left in her.

These passengers have not the *vise* of the United States Consul to their passports, either at Vera Cruz or at this place. American steamers under these circumstances are not allowed to come to entry.

It is quite possible that the United States Consul at Nassau will be cajoled or surprised into giving his *vise* to these passports.

It is reported, and it seems very probable, that Eloui & Co. are going to Canada, and are authorized to endeavor to stir up a border war between that province and ourselves, Maximilian vainly hoping that that measure will prevent the Yankees from giving him any trouble.

Others say that these people go to spy out the nakedness of our land, and that they will proceed to Europe with their information, for Napoleon to undertake a war with us, with Mexico as a base.

Others again say that Max never intended to stay after our war was over, unless the rebels gained their independence, and that his departure for Europe has been hastened by late events in the United States, and Eloui & Co. are sent to Europe to make preparations for his arrival. There are so many accounts about the matter, however, that nothing is known with certainty.

The Empress Charlotte took charge of the Government during the temporary absence of Max.

The English railroad company who run the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, have sub-let that portion of the road between Paso del Macho and Maltrata to a French company. This is supposed to be a political move, giving France another claim on Mexico, and combining English and French interests in that claim.

We get news from Tabasco and Isla de Carmen to the 8th ult. The Juarists of the former place had entered Palzado (Isla de Carmen) and taken from the merchants their stocks of guns, sabres, ammunition, etc. A nephew of Domingo Diez was killed, and a Mr. Badillo was carried away, those being the only two who made armed resistence to the proceedings of the Juarists.

One hundred and twenty-five officers that were at Oaxaca have joined the Juarists at Tabasco. Among them are two Generals.

The menace so long held in *terrorem* over the State of Tabasco, that the infamous Col. Dupin would be sent there, seems about to be carried out, as he is reported to be *en route* there, with 400 of his friends. Commandant Clone, also, was with him, taking four armed launches and 400 men for landing

A private letter from Vera Cruz, which is believed to be true, gives the following item:

"General Mejia sent a steamer to Vera Cruz for reinforcements and assistance, saying he could only hold Matamoras four, at most five days longer. The steamer was driven off by a Norther, and was eight days in arriving. A French war steamer, with men, &c., was immediately sent, and we are anxiously awaiting later news from that place. It is said that deserters from the Confederate forces in Texas are crossing over and joining Cortinas, which is breaking up the friendship Mejia and the Imperialists had for them, and a retrenchment in the courtesies which have lately been extended has been noticed."

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June, next, the real estate late of Henry Johnson, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land, held by improvement, containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Gordon and Daniel Tewell, about 3 acres under cultivation, with a double log house, log shoemaker shop, stable and spring house thereon erected. Terms CASH. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

THOMAS DONAHOE,
May 19. Adm'r.

—MARRIED—

SIDES—HOON.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. John Sides, of Juniata township, to Miss Matilda Hoon, of Somerset county.

BEEGLE—WILLIAMS.—In Rainsburg, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. W. Beckie, Mr. Daniel F. Beegle, to Miss Eliza J., eldest daughter of Samuel Williams, Esq.

—DIED—

IMLER.—On the 4th inst., at the house of Isaac Imler, in Bedford township, Mary Imler, aged about 75 years.

REYNOLDS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. McClain, in Indiana, Pa., on Monday morning, the 8th inst., Mrs. Jane Reynolds, relict of Mr. Wm. Reynolds, formerly of Bedford, aged about 83 years.

To Die in a Bad Cause

as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause

as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. - Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [May 5—1m

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$10 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	2 00	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bush.	1 50	Butter, per lb.	.20
Corn, per bushel,	1 25	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	75	Bacon, per lb.	.20

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00, Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, SEAL. in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman, of Juniata township, Sophia, intermarried with John H. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan, intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine, intermarried with William Aaron, of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and David H. Miller, of Harrison township. And, also, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township, Susan, intermarried with George Leidig, of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller, a minor, of Harrison township, these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; To be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford; SEAL. in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John, Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

Notice in Partition.

By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other piece of land containing thirty acres more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zeigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are, 1, John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2, Frederick Carper, 3, Jacob Carper, 4, Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last mentioned three of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., 5, Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6, Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7, Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8, Christiana, wife of Thomas Deshari, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9, Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser, 10, Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last mentioned two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11, Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 19, 1865.

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches.

The FIRST has the name

"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name

"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name

"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the 'Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,' —no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the 'Soldier's Watch.' Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett;" besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

May 5, 1865—1m.

GREAT SALE
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,
[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]
No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	1 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
1,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
2,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	3 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

Stray Sheep.

Strayed from the premises of the subscriber, in South Woodberry township, 39 head of Sheep, marked with a hole in the right ear and a piece cut out of the left ear, on the lower side. Any person returning the same, or giving information concerning them, to the owner, will be suitably rewarded.

May 12—3t JEREMIAH GROWDEN.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. L. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

1865. READ, 1865.
AND
HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR!

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.
1865.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY MORNING JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Union, The Constitution,
AND THE
Enforcement of the Laws.

The Publishers of THE PHILADELPHIA AGE invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the DAILY and WEEKLY editions of their Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY AGE,

Which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and CONTAINS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

No event of any importance occurs in any part of the country without being fully and promptly telegraphed to and published promptly in its columns. *It has all the despatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers is instantly telegraphed, from whatever point the steamers first touch.*

Terms—*Ten Dollars, per annum, for a single copy; Five Dollars, for six months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, for three months; and for any less time, at the rate of One Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance.*

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY AGE,

Is a complete compendium of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, and contains the chief Editorials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and General News Matter published in the DAILY AGE. It also contains a great variety of other literary and miscellaneous matter, including Tales, Sketches, Biography, Facetiæ, and Poetry, rendering it in all respects A FIRST CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every character of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Fireside, and the General Reader.

The Weekly Age is mailed in season to reach all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One Dollar for six months, and Sixty Cents for three months. One copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the PHILADELPHIA AGE, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least as valuable a medium for advertising as any other commercial and business newspaper in *Philadelphia*; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any other Philadelphia paper, commends it to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other journal published in this city.

THE AGE IS NOW ESTABLISHED ON A SURE AND PERMANENT FOUNDATION. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true National, Conservative, Democratic, Union principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of Good Government, Law and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the Publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of this journal, and they, therefore, respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Address,
GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 3, 1865—6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
April 21—6t Adm'r.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	"	$5000 "

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the *ONLY LOAN IN MARKET* now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*
May 12, 1865—3m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Of Bedford Borough, for the year ending May 1, 1865.
JOHN H. RUSH, TREASURER,
In account with said Borough, Dr.

1864, To cash from former Treasurer,	$18 68
June 5, To cash from collector H. Nicodemus for 1863	80 00
To cash from H. Nicodemus	73 89
To cash from M. Reed, wood inspector, &c., from June 8, 1864, to March 9, 1865,	164 36
License of Circus Co,	10 00
1865, License of T. R. Gettys, Picture Wagon	5 00
April 20, cash of col. Nicodemus for '64,	452 07
	$803 92

CR.

By am't paid D. Border repairing hydrants	$90 75
" " repairing clock	20 00
M. Reed, putting frame round hay scales	7 83
Dr. E. F. Harry, glass for frame for draft	2 00
D. Defibaugh, 1st & 2d quarter salary as water master	37 50
J. Curboy-salary as high constable	20 00
H. Nicodemus for money paid street orders	58 47
Rev. Benedict, for trees planted in square	16 40
J. R. Durborrow, in full for printing	11 00
A. Harman, soldering hydrant	6 10
B. F. Meyers, in full for printing	19 25
H. Nicodemus, bill of Dishong & Brightbill	5 20
J. Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice	31 00
Walter Brown, work on street	31 87
D. Kaufman as auditor	1 50
L. Saupp "	1 50
U. H. Akers "	1 50
V. Steckman paying surveyor for plan of town	10 00
V. Steckman, laths, &c., for hay scales	9 68
Geo. Mandorff services at hay scales	3 75
Street orders	445 76
Treasurer's salary	20 00
D. Border repairing hydrant	5 00
J. W. Lingenfelter judgment of L. Agnew	5 87
	$776 63
Balance due borough	$27 29

Statement of Moneys due Bedford Borough, on the first day of May, 1865.

Due from John Boor, former weigh master	$9 45
" H. Nicodemus collector for 1864	367 45
Total	$404 19

The above is subject to exonerations and commissions.

We, the undersigned auditors of Bedford borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct. We have also examined the account of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36. Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.

LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTON,
R. R. SILL,
Attest—J. PALMER, Clerk. Auditors.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on Saturday, June 3d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of John P. Reed, or on the premises on day of sale. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
May 12, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
May 12, 1865.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. FARQUHAR.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK,
May 12, 1865—6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Brallier, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloody Run, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER,
May 5—6t Adm'r.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.
February 3, 1865—6m.

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only, it would be a matter of some importance but not of so much importance as it is in other relations. Our Government, on the strength of evidence drawn from the confessions of these offenders, and from the witnesses to be used in this trial, has proclaimed to the world the complicity of Jefferson Davis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders and Cleary, in the awful murder of Mr. Lincoln. It is a charge that must be fully sustained, not to recoil unpleasantly or injuriously upon the heads of its authors. The proof of it must be ample, direct, unequivocal of a kind to convince the general mind, to justify the issuing of such a proclamation. If it be deficient, doubtful, indirect, or liable to suspicion of having been procured and manipulated for effect, we shall have put weapons into the hands of the friends of those distinguised rebels to be wielded in aid of their cause and in sympathy for their persons. For ourselves we have little doubt that the proof is complete and satisfactory, and it must be given to the public also in the most complete and satisfactory way.

What an inconsistency it is that we, who boast of the free and popular character of our institutions, should revive these secret courts—these military conclaves, these mysterious *Vehmgerichte* at a time when they have been discarded even by the monarchies and despotisms of Europe! When Henry the Fourth of France was assassinated by Ravaillac, though it was supposed that the whole Jesuit society stood behind the criminal, he was yet publicly tried in the regular courts. Balthaser Gerard, who murdered the good William the Silent, was tried in that way, and of the numerous Italians who

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NOTICE TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

Licenses granted May Term, 1865, and in my hands for collection, if not lifted in ten days, will be returned to the Court according to law.

J. B. FARQUHAR, Treasurer.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d of June, 1865, one of the most desirable farms in Bedford township situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing 101, acres, and 20 perches and allowance of first class limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

NEW TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
well finished,
NEW BANK BARN, with Carriage House,
a well of never failing water at the door,
NEW SAW MILL,

in good order and in a fine neighborhood for timber. The undersigned has a lease of 8 years, of two rows of apple trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd. There is a young Orchard of choise fruit on the premises. Peaches of the best quality. There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meddow, of the very best quality, the ballance well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuble farm is about 3½ miles North of Bedford.

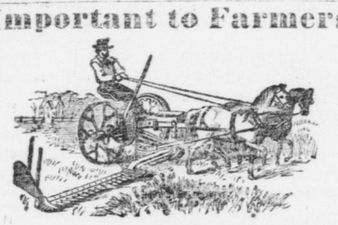
Terms easy which will be made known on the day of sale.

PHILIP ZIMMERS,
April 28, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, 1865—1y

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES*," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,
at less than present cost.
HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,
at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,
at reduced prices.
WM. HARTLEY.
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,
At
CHEAP CORNER.
CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
At
CHEAP CORNER.
DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,
At
CHEAPCORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S
CHEAP CORNER!
EAST PITT STREET,
BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at
REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF GOODS—
Carpetings, Muslins,
Calicoes, &c., &c.,
at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at
CRAMER & CO'S.
March 24, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. K. Hillegass & J. H. Hillegass, under the title of "Hillegass & Co.," Buena Vista, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1865. The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand under the firm of "Zeigler & Hillegass." The books of the late firm will remain with C. K. Hillegass, upon whom all persons indebted to said firm must call within three months and settle by cash or note, after which time all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice for collection.

C. K. HILLEGASS,
April 21—3t J. H. HILLEGASS.

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.
New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town-lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

Dr. F. C. DOYLE,
(COALDALE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,)
Graduate of the University of Maryland, and late Resident Physician to the Baltimore Infirmary.
Tenders his professionl services to the citizens of Coaldale and vicinity.
May 5, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA:	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MENNICH, JR.,
DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
D. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Goge, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time, but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Semlin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Stelker, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Law, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *inherited disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.

Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SHARP, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,

March 31—6t* Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to the hotel. [May 6, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CORNELIUS DEVORE,
ISAAC DEVORE,

April 28.—6t.* Executors.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an "*Iron Constitution.*"

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chromicle.

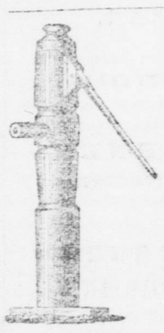
Rev. John Pierpont,	Lewis Johnson, M. D.,
Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gordon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
Rev. P. C. Headley,	J. R. Chilton, M. D.,
Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

Prepared by N. L. CLARK & CO., exclusively for J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deshaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ¼ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

gity of the Constitution itself. Being so, how n we justify, or excuse, or even keep silence ith regard to, the military trials just initiated Washington? A miscreant, acting in concert th other assassins, has attempted the life of e Secretary of State, and, though his purpose as defeated, he nevertheless severely wounded overnor Seward, his oldest son, and two or ree others who nobly resisted him. Of course, is villain and his confederates should be sternt dealt with; but why not according to law? What reason, what excuse, can be urged, to stify the sending of this case before a court artial and having it tried in secret? How an such a trial be reconciled with the plain rovisions of the Constitution above quoted!

As to the military trial of those who conpired with Booth to assassinate the President, nd aided to achieve that fell purpose, the outage is not quite so flagrant; but such trial is t best a blunder, while enshrouding it in secrecy is utterly indefensible. To try a doctor for is life, because he set a stranger's broken bone nd gave, or sold, or lent him a pair of crutchs, may just do; but to try him in secret, allowing no report of the testimony but such as the prosecution sees fit to make, is nothing less than abominable. Two months ago, it would have been endured for the country's sake; now, there is no reason that it should be. We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strange proceedings that the rebellion is suppressed, the war at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of *habeas corpus* and make the will of a Secretary of War the supreme law of the land has expired. If our present Secretary

VALUABLE FARM

AND

TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

a large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAPSTORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs to young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against the most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 30, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR IS putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powderg will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

GAZLAY'S

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Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

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AND

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This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

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Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

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As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

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☞We are, also, having made a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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